

MAY OUST DELEGATES OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

Question of Barring Them in Future
Before American Federation
of Labor To-Day.

SHARP CONFLICT PROMISED

Resolution Would Keep Them Out on
Ground of Their Professed Allegiance
With the Prohibition Movement.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—The American Federation of Labor, at the close of the first session of its thirty-fifth annual convention, to-day faced the question of barring from future conventions fraternal delegates of religious organizations. A sharp conflict was promised at to-morrow's session, when it was announced, Milwaukee, Wis., brewery workers would introduce a resolution to oust such delegates on the ground of their professed allegiance with the prohibition movement.

Fraternal delegates of several religious organizations, including the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, were seated to-day by approval of the credentials committee report, which failed to recommend at the time the seating of two labor delegates from Japan.

The Japanese delegates, representatives of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, sat alone in the gallery of the convention hall until they had been extended the "courtesies of the convention."

To-day's session was adjourned to permit the delegates to celebrate American Federation of Labor Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Samuel Gompers, president, received a bronze plaque.

President Gompers, in his annual address, touched upon the employment of women and children in shops where they, in many instances, worked long hours and were underpaid.

"We want to take the women and children of this country out of the workshop," he said. "The perpetuity of the country depends upon the women of the country, and we want to do all that we can for them."

On the question of immigration, Mr. Gompers said that the policy of the federation would be to continue to assimilate the foreigners as they came.

Governor Johnson, welcoming the delegates, said that the precepts of labor, as outlined by President Gompers, were those in California. "It is more appropriate that California should move labor in convention than any other State," he said.

Mayor Rolph, who is a member of a shipping firm, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city, and said he was in favor of the La Follette seamen's law.

U. S. CONTENTIONS DENIED IN LONDON

(Continued from First Page)

Admiral von Tirpitz and the changes in policy which they enforced upon ourselves and our friends."

The Gazette says the British government has shown a desire to reduce inconvenience to neutral trade to a minimum, but that it is notorious that the methods of concealment which it declares have been adopted by American shippers exhibit a variety and ingenuity demanding the most thorough countercheck.

"If we have been driven to introduce new precedents into international law, we are only following in the footsteps of the American government in far less drastic fashion than the records of the Civil War display." It contends that the spirit of international law is superior to the letter.

It asserts, "We have adhered with the closest fidelity, and to a generosity to which some fuller recognition from leading neutral powers would not have been inappropriate. To resign any portion of our ability to strangle the commerce of a pirate gang out of deference to a merely 'political' argument would be treacherous to our allies and to the blood and sacrifice of our own citizens."

CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP OF U. S.

NECESSARY WHEN WAR IS OVER

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, November 8.—The American note to Great Britain is polite, but hard in substance, in the opinion of the Guardian, which says:

"We must not let preoccupations prevent us from trying to understand the United States' viewpoint. Although we shall be unable to concede its contentions, men will depend upon the spirit in which it is dealt with officially, privately and publicly. Let none forget that the cordial friendship of the United States will not be a luxury but a necessity of British policy when the war is over."

Pointing out that the rules for blockade were made before railroads were built, and that lawyers and diplomats always have forgotten the railroads when revising the rules, the Guardian contends railroads have made Holland, Denmark and Norway a part of Germany, and that if there were no interference with the transit of goods through these neutral countries then Germany could not be blockaded.

"In effect," the Guardian continues, "the American arguments, if they were accepted as they stand, would abolish the commercial blockade of any Continental power. Only that which has been neutral since doors could be blockaded commercially."

"Does the United States question the right of interference with German trade imported through neutral ports? If their answer is yes, then our answer must be one of resistance to a view of law which would work out very unjustly to us as an island country, and which America did not recognize when she was at war. The only concession we could make on principle would be to agree to discuss the whole question with the United States at the end of the war, when the time came to rewrite the entire law of naval warfare."

"If, on the other hand, the United States does not assert this principle, then the matter between us is one rather of detail than of principle. It seems at vital now as in March that we would right ourselves in legal form by declaring a blockade of Germany and announcing our intention to interpret that blockade on the principle of the ultimate destination of cargo, for which there is good authority in international practice."

Plain Statement of Position of U. S.

American Editors Think It Will
Be Difficult to Pick Holes
in the Logic of Note.

Baltimore News.

This government "insists": it "will not submit to"; the alleged blockade is "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." These are very positive expressions, not warranted in the exchanges between two sovereign nations except in the case of absolutely established grievance. Resort to them tells emphatically how much and how unjustly we have been made to suffer by England's high-handed course.

New York Evening World.

The note to Great Britain is as plain as the King's English can make it. Yet it contains no unfriendly or unreasonable word. . . . The British government will find it difficult to pick holes in this firm, consistent representation from a friendly nation. Nor can we believe that British good sense, to say nothing of British friendship and good-will, will dictate other than a satisfactory reply.

Buffalo Times.

The reply of the United States is a strong, temperately stated and wholly comprehensive declaration of the rights of our country as a neutral nation, a warning that indefensible practices of belligerents affecting our shipping must cease, and an admonition against continuance of blockade methods inadmissible under international law. It is a vigorous, a masterly state paper.

The Standard (Bridgeport, Conn.). President Wilson's note to England is logical, clear, correct and firm. He has the law and the facts with him, and by persistence of both, is steadily forward and plain. It does not mean war, and is not intended to stir up needless animosity, but it "means business" all the same.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The note is moderate in tone, but lacks nothing in force because of that. It is definite and strong. It does not threaten and contains no hint of war, but in voicing the sentiment and purpose of the administration, it speaks also the public opinion of the country, and without uttering the word, carries warning that there is a limit to patience and tolerance.

Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis.

About the only criticism that can be made of the note is that it should have been sent to London earlier. President Wilson has marshaled the facts against England uncompromisingly. It cannot be conceived that she will win.

Tampa (Fla.) Daily Times.

Its passionless manifestation of determination to uphold the rights of this country undoubtedly voices the sentiment of true American manhood and womanhood.

Macon (Ga.) News.

The note is simply a positive notice to Great Britain that a continuance of outrages on American shipping interests will no longer be tolerated. It would have been sheer cowardice to further submit to Great Britain's persistent transgression of international law, which affects our rights.

Cleveland Weather and Answer.

The task of championing the integrity of neutral rights which the administration assumes without hesitation, after having hesitated a year, will be performed with the same impartiality which from the outbreak of the war has been exercised toward the warring nations. America's championing of neutral rights will remain intact and will never exist and will not exist as long as this war will last.

Chicago Abandonment.

The spirit of the note is conservative and contains no threats. It represents, however, an excellent exposition of the case of the United States against England, and says in firm, decided tones what America is expected to let pass unscathed the British violation of right and justice. If the United States henceforth inactively observes the brutal and arbitrary violations of the rights of America and other neutrals, it will become the object of the mockery of the world. The administration will be judged by the way it tries to secure fulfillment of its expectations.

Washington (Okla.) Times-Democrat.

The note just made public is not only the expression of the Federal government, but it is the expression of the united people, given in full friendliness, but not lacking determination to enforce our rights.

Austin (Tex.) Statesman.

Our government's latest note to Great Britain is one of the strongest diplomatic papers of the Wilson administration, and should make the British government pause for a moment, for surely Britain must want our continued friendship.

Tulsa (Okla.) Democrat.

It is an expression of the rights of the United States, and must impress the European power with the dignity and strength of our nation.

San Antonio (Tex.) Light.

The United States has an unimpeachable case, and the American note has stated it so definitely that there seems to be no room for argument.

Houston (Tex.) Chronicle.

The American people have waited long for this communication, but its quality and scope are well worth the waiting. It is clear, dignified and passionate. It is we meet England with her own weapons.

Columbia (S. C.) Record.

President Wilson has spoken strongly and pointedly in showing England where the rights of this country as a neutral are being disregarded. There can be no doubt of the determination and the righteousness of this government.

Charleston (S. C.) Evening Post.

The note is a straight, clear and strong declaration of the rights of neutral nations to trade upon the high seas. It is a full protest against existing international law, not to be encouraged upon by decrees of belligerents. It is a declaration of the rights of neutral nations to trade upon the high seas.

New Orleans State.

The President speaks both plainly and forcefully. There is every reason to believe that if we continue to apply the necessary pressure the inherent justice of the American case will have the same result as in our negotiations with Germany.

New Orleans Item.

England will serve wisely her own position in the world, and especially in the good will of American people, if she proves by her deeds her appreciation of the tone and temper of the American note. The nation will support the administration to the limit in its insistence on neutral rights.

GOVERNMENT HITS HARD AT BOMB CONSPIRATORS

Federal Grand Jury in New York
Returns Blanket Indictment
Against Six Men.

ARRAIGNED FOR PLEAS TO-DAY

Fay, Scholz and Breitling Among
Those Charged With Violation of
U. S. Statutes—Further Important
Arrests Expected Soon.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, November 8.—The government struck hard to-day at alleged bomb plot conspirators. The Federal grand jury handed a blanket indictment against six men to Judge Harold H. Hove, sitting in the criminal branch of the Federal District Court. The six are Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Dache, alias Dachea; Engelbert Bronkhurst, Max Breitling and Herbert Kienzie.

"The investigation is still in its preliminary stage," said a high United States official to-night. "In this indictment we may be said to have stooped to the low. In a few days we shall rise to the high."

The six men are charged with two separate offenses under the admiralty division of the United States Criminal Code. All of them, except Dachea, a New Jersey prisoner, will be arraigned for pleas to-morrow.

The first count of the indictment charges a conspiracy to "despoil vessels belonging to another in violation of sections 37 and 38 of the United States Criminal Code."

A violation of section 296 is charged in the second count. It is asserted that the six conspired to destroy vessels "with intent to injure persons who have undertaken policies of insurance on vessels and cargoes."

CUMULATIVE PENALTY

IS TWELVE YEARS IN PRISON

The cumulative penalty is twelve years in a Federal prison and payment of a fine of \$20,000.

The life of the conspiracy is given as from August 1, 1915, to October 25, 1915. Max Breitling, it is asserted, on August 20 requested Paul Seibs, alias Karl P. Oppenard, to procure a quantity of potassium chlorate. Seibs is the government's witness.

A number of other overt acts are alleged, to wit: Dr. Kienzie on October 19, 1915, introduced Seibs to Fay; Paul Dache on October 19 went to Bridgeport, Conn. Fay paid Seibs \$40 on October 22; Fay and Kienzie met Seibs at 120 Broadway on October 22; and that on September 18 Scholz received from the Powers, Weinman and Rosenberg Company quantities of potassium of chlorate.

The men are expected to plead not guilty to-morrow. The government will move for an early trial. A great mass of evidence is in the possession of Assistant United States Attorney Knox.

Fay and Scholz were unopposedly arrested by the grand jury's action conveyed to them by the Tombs. An unconfirmed rumor said that the former has recently received a number of threatening letters.

One ramification of the bomb plot investigation became to-day a German photographer was recently arrested, it was learned, taking pictures in the vicinity of Fire Island light. By means of a telephone lens, the German photographed ships anchored at the light. The photographs of the vessels' names could be distinctly seen in the developed photographs.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

BEFORE WATERWAYS BODY

Subject Will Take Prominent Position
in Program of Convention Which
Opens To-Day.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 8.—Military preparedness will take a prominent position in the program of the convention of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, which will be session here to-morrow for a four days' session. The program of the convention includes a demonstration of mortar firing and mine exploding at Fort Screven, on Tybee Island, and discussion by delegates of coast protection were looked forward to with interest by delegates arriving to-night.

The torpedo boats Sterritt and Perkins, assigned to this port during the convention, arrived to-day from Norfolk.

Secretaries Daniels and Redfield have signified their intention of filling their places on the program, along with some of the best known waterways propagandists in the country. Secretary Redfield will discuss the need of better waterways, and Secretary Daniels is expected to talk on the navy in general.

PART OF FLEET WILL BE

ORDERED TO CHARLESTON

WASHINGTON, November 8.—The second and third divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, including the battleships South Carolina, Utah, Michigan, Kansas, Florida, Virginia, Georgia, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, and a flotilla of torpedo boats, submarines and other naval craft will be ordered to Charleston, S. C., during the convention of the Southern Commercial Congress there, December 12 to 17, Secretary Daniels said to-day.

Features of the session will be a general discussion of the national defense problem, and a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the conclusion of the Civil War. The secretaries Daniels and Redfield are expected to deliver addresses.

Officials of the congress to-day announced that South Carolina authorities had promised to mobilize the National Guard of that State at Charleston during the convention.

CLIFTON FORGE CHURCH

PRACTICALLY RUINED

Flames Do Damage to Extent of \$10,000.

Erected Few Years Ago at
Cost of \$23,000.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CLIFTON FORGE, VA., November 8.—The interior of the Presbyterian church was practically ruined by a fire which was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock to-night. The blaze was a stubborn one, and despite the efforts of the fire department it was after 11 o'clock before it was under control. When the fire was discovered it was believed it would prove of small consequence, but it is estimated the loss will be between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

The building was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$23,000, and is one of the most modern of its kind in this section. Rev. L. H. Paul, the pastor, and the members of the church are unable to account for the fire. It is believed that the insurance will cover the loss, but it will be several months before the edifice can be used again for worship.

On Sunday night the old ice plant here was partially destroyed, and both fires are a mystery.

WHITE STAR LINE BARS MEN OF MILITARY AGE

Follows Example of Cunard Company
in Refusing to Permit Emigrants
to Leave on Its Steamers.

LONDON, November 8.—Following the example of the Cunard Steamship Company, the White Star Line announced to-day that no further bookings on its steamships of emigrants of military age would be permitted. At Liverpool to-day a mass-meeting was held to protest against continuance of "of scandalous attempts to escape enlistment."

The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the government to issue orders, under the defense of the realm act, that British subjects of military age would not be permitted to leave the United Kingdom during the present crisis without the special permission of the Home Office.

Referring to the refusal of the Cunard Company to accept 500 Irishmen of military age to sail from Liverpool on Saturday, the Manchester Guardian says:

"For a country whose population has been halved by misgovernment, while England's has doubled, the response of Ireland to the call to the colors has been creditable. Many men who on Saturday were lauded at Liverpool must have had relatives at the front." The Guardian says that, "for a sadly long time the Irish have had to seek a livelihood in America."

PROTEST TO GERMANY AGAINST HOLDING SHIP

Gerard Instructed to Take Up With
Foreign Office Question of De-
tention of Pass of Balmah.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been instructed to protest to the German government against detention of the American sailing ship Pass of Balmah, which, after being seized in the North Sea by a British warship and manned with a prize crew, was captured with the prize crew aboard by a German submarine.

The Pass of Balmah carried a cargo of cotton for Archangel, Russia. She was seized early in the war. It is understood that Ambassador Gerard is asking for the release of this ship is directed to impress upon the Berlin Foreign Office the fact that she virtually was owned in the United States before the change in registry, and is wholly owned in this country now.

The Pass of Balmah belongs to the Harby Ship Company, of New York.

BULGARIA AND GREECE

MAY REACH AGREEMENT

Dissemination of Serbia Reported on
Program—Landings of Troops at
Saloniki Continues.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
ROME, November 8.—The Idea Nazionale, publishes a telegram from Sofia stating that the relations between Bulgaria and Greece are becoming more intimate daily. It is believed certain that Bulgaria and Greece will conclude an agreement for the dissemination of Serbia.

Bulgaria has renounced her claims to Kavadar, but no word of a protest has been received by either the State or War Departments.

Private dispatches to the War and State Department says that General Villa is on the march back from Hermosillo and will give battle to General Obregon near the Texas border. A telegram from General Davis at Douglas reports General Villa as only twenty-five miles west of Aguapitla.

Other dispatches told of renewed activity in the petroleum industry. A State Department advice to-day said relations between General Obregon, the Carranza commander, and George C. Carothers, special agent of the department at Douglas, Ariz., were very friendly. It was reported recently from the border that Obregon had protested to General Funston against the presence in Mexico of Carothers, who for a long time was the American representative with Villa, but no word of a protest has been received by either the State or War Departments.

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Northern Mexico will take place at Naco. This being near the border, General Funston has gone to that point to prevent firing into American territory.

VIRGINIANS DEFEATED

IN HUNT CLUB CLASSES

Picturesque Event of Day at New York
Horse Show—Thrills for Early
Afternoon Visitors.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, November 8.—A varied program which comprised a variety of show animal, from the tiny Shetland to the sturdy hunter, was provided to-day for the second day of the National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. In the military event, the chief rivalry was between Squadron A and the representatives of the Brooklyn troop. Victory rested with the light blue Squadron A, the medium being Clarence C. Stetson's Tam O'Shanter, which was ridden by Troopier J. Norrthorne.

Canada and Old Virginia were the contesting localities in the most picturesque class of the day, which called for teams of three to be shown by members of the hunt in uniform. The honors went to the Toronto Hunt, through the medium of the splendid hunters, which were entered by Major Joseph Kilgour, of the Sunnybrook Farm. The only difference in equipment between the two teams was that the Canadians were silk-hatted and the Virginians black hunting caps.

With appointments of equal excellence, the competition resolved itself into a contest of the ability of the mounts, and in this respect the teams were also well matched, so well matched in fact that a second file had to be given for the edification of the spectators.

In their second attempt the trio of Canadians cleared the fences with only a couple of minor touches, while the Virginia candidates displaced a bar and thus lost the \$200 cup and a similar amount in cash. For the losers L. C. Leith rode The Wash, A. White had the mount on Nancy Pansy, and S. C. Jackson on Miss Columbia. The Canadian hunters and their mounts were F. Hodgson on Touraine, M. J. Elliott on Cobourg, and G. B. Elliott on Jap.

Those interested in hackneys were extremely pleased at the first success shown by Clarence H. Mackay in the breeding classes of this division. His Bobbie Bitums, a three-year-old, carried off the \$100 cup and a similar amount for hackney pony stallions, among others Irvington Tom Trot, a matured horse and frequent winner, for which Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran Bowen paid \$300 some years ago.

There were thrills for the early afternoon visitors, when Animation, driven by Miss Louisa Long, of Kansas City, broke away from the control of Miss Long and fell at the Madison Avenue end of the track. The excitement did not last long, for he was soon under control.

In the harness classes, William H. Moore continued his successes, his most notable victory of the day being in the class for pairs not over 12½ hands. In this, Mich was paired with Miss Marlboro and defeated Revelation and Realization, driven by Miss Louisa Long.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

Armed Merchantman Tuna Sent to Bot-
tom in Mediterranean by Two
German Submarines.

LONDON, November 8.—The British armed merchantman Tuna was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean by two German submarines on Friday last, according to announcement this afternoon by the official press bureau.

SMALL GERMAN CRUISER

SUNK BY TORPEDOES

BERLIN, November 8.—The small German cruiser Endine, says an official announcement, "was sunk by two torpedoes from a submarine on the afternoon of November 7 while patrolling the South Swedish coast. Nearly the entire crew was saved."

BELLANS

Absolutely Removes

Indigestion. One package

proves it. 25c at all druggists.

ZAPATA'S ARMY REPORTED AS RAPIDLY BREAKING UP

Gonzales, Marching Through Morelos,
Is Expected to Meet Little
Opposition.

3,000 OF BAND SURRENDER

For Many Days Groups of Soldiers
Lately in Arms Have Been Bring-
ing in Their Rifles—Villa Soon to
Meet Obregon Again.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—Zapata's army in Southern Mexico is disintegrating rapidly, according to cable advices received to-night by the Carranza agency here. General Pablo Gonzales, marching through Morelos at the head of a large force, is expected to meet with little resistance.

"Three thousand members of Zapata's following surrendered yesterday and were given amnesty," said the message, "and for many days groups of soldiers lately in arms have been bringing in their rifles."

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PERFECT ORGANIZATION

OF TOBACCO MERCHANTS

Said to Represent Through Member-
ship \$1,500,000,000 of Capital Ac-
tively Engaged in Business.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, November 8.—The National Association of Tobacco Merchants, a society of the United States was perfected at a meeting of the various

How Thin People

Can Put On Flesh

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, robust fellows you ate last night. What became of all the fat producing nourishment it contained? You haven't fat gained in eight ounces. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are weak and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diet. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating and eat with every one of those single Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Let the scales be the judge. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, stay-there fat must be gained. Sargol aims to charge weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles to see the blood carrying power to deliver every ounce